

Medicine Chest

Directions

5-6
11
5-6
56
676

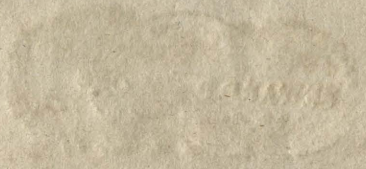
B

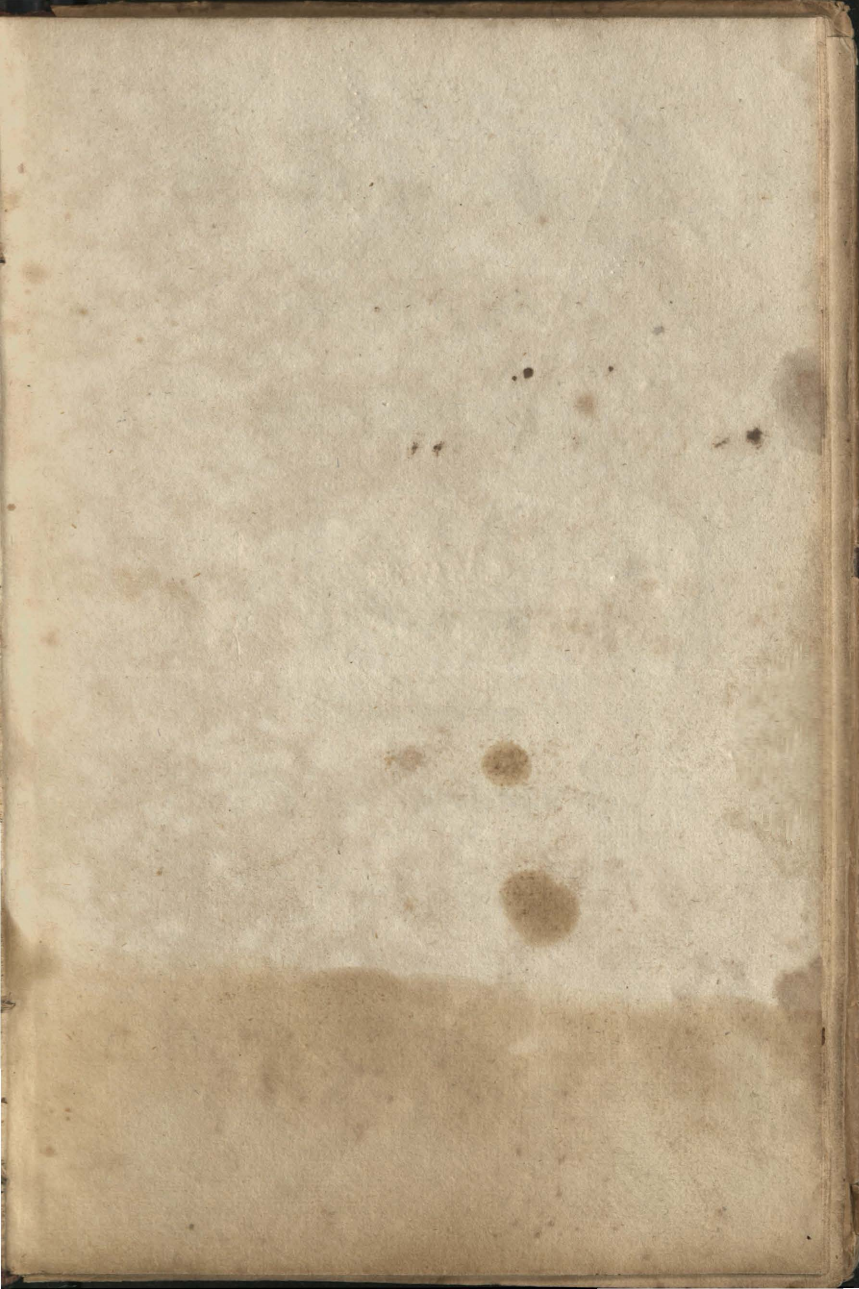
B. P. EMMONS.

Georgetown
Maine
June 3rd 1846



George Washington
March 22 1799





Medicine Chests,

WITH NEW AND APPROVED

DIRECTIONS,

PREPARED BY

JONATHAN WEBB,

APOTHECARY,

OLD PAVED STREET,

Salem, Mass.

—

SALEM.

PRINTED BY W. & S. B. IVES,

1827.

INTRODUCTION.



THE advantages arising from appropriate directions for Medicine Chests, especially for seamen, are too obvious to require illustration; yet, to give these directions with sufficient clearness and precision, is attended with some difficulty.

Every person is, or should be, well acquainted with his own constitution when in health; and, of course, ought to know when it is any way impaired. If, therefore, a disease, or a tendency to disease is induced, there will be no difficulty in knowing the fact, and of making use of means to counteract it. For example: if a patient is costive, some opening medicine is proper; if, on the contrary, he is troubled with a relax, or looseness, it is proper to check it as soon as convenient. If he has a fever, produced by any cause whatever, keep the body in as natural a state as possible, by giving medicines to purge, if there is costiveness; to check a relax, if there is one; to restore the perspiration, if this is suppressed, &c. &c. And, during this state of disease, the patient must have as light and easy diet as possible, to assist in keeping his body in its most natural condition. During every disease, the greatest attention possible should be paid to cleanliness, as much will depend on this. The patient should have as pure an atmosphere as possible; and his bed linen and clothing should be changed every day or two, according to the violence of the disease.

DIRECTIONS.

No. I. EMETICS

ARE usually given in the beginning of fevers and febrile diseases, and generally when it is wished to evacuate a foul stomach quickly. Dissolve one of these powders in four table spoonsfull of hot water, and give one spoonfull every 15 or 20 minutes, till it operates; drinking freely of warm water. If cramp or distressing pain follow in the stomach, give 30 drops of Laudanum, No 29, every 20 minutes, till relief is obtained. Should not a free discharge follow from the bowels, take a dose of Salts the next morning.

No. 2. IPECAC POWDERS.

This is a most gentle and safe emetic. Each paper contains 30 grains, and is a full dose. It is recommended in dysentery and in diarrhæa, taken at night, in a full dose, to produce vomiting; and it promotes a free perspiration, by covering up warm in bed. Afterwards take 2 or 3 grains every 3 or 4 hours, which generally produces a good effect. In spasmodic asthma, during the fit it should be taken in a full dose, and small doses of 3 or 4 grains continued every morning, for several weeks. In smaller doses of 1 grain, it is a good tonic, it gently stimulates the stomach, increases the appetite, and facilitates digestion.

No. 3. RHUBARB POWDERS

Is a mild purgative in weak and delicate habits. Each paper is a dose. It operates without violence or irritation. In irritable, hysteric and phthisical habits, it usually gripes and aggravates febrile symptoms. It is also an astringent, strengthens the tone of the stomach and intestines, and proves useful in diarrhæa and disorders proceeding from laxity. Combined with calomel it is more efficacious as a purgative, and particularly as a vermifuge. See *Calomel*, No. 7.

No. 4. PURGING POWDERS.

This is an active and efficacious purgative and may be used in most cases where brisk and thorough purging is needed. Each paper is a dose, and may be mixed with a little syrup or molasses.

No. 5. BLISTER PLASTER.

Spread this about the thickness of a shilling on thin leather or canvass, cut to a suitable size and shape. A blister will generally produce the desired effect in about twenty-four hours, when it should be removed, and having discharged the water from beneath the skin, the part may be dressed with basilicon, spread thinly on linen. Stranguary will sometimes arise from blisters, in which case the patient should drink plentifully of barley water, with a little gum arabic dissolved in it. Blisters are proper in fevers when the head is much affected, applied to the nape of the neck. Also in quincy, pleurisy, and other inflammatory disorders; and in case of inflammation of the eyes applied to the temples or behind the ears.

No. 6. PERUVIAN BARK.

This valuable medicine is considered more efficacious in the form of powder, than in any of the other preparations. Its dose is from 1 to 2 or 3 teaspoonsfull, mixed in pure water, wine, jelly or marmalade. It is an excellent tonic in cases of general debility, loss of appetite, and other disorders proceeding from too great a laxity of the fibres; and it is prescribed in fevers connected with debility. Also to counteract that putrescent tendency of the fluids, so fatal in scurvy, malignant and putrid diseases gangrene, &c. In agues and remittent fevers it is an invaluable medicine. In agues it should be taken as early as possible, and in order to distinguish that disease on its first attack it may be proper to

enumerate here its usual symptoms. It begins with weakness and lassitude; pulse small and quick; pain in the back and loins; head-ache or drowsiness; sometimes nausea and vomiting; excessive chilliness and shaking. To these succeed great heat; the tongue white and dry; pulse hard and strong; at length a profuse sweat terminates the fit. At the commencement of the cold fit take an emetic; retire to bed and wrap up in warm blankets and drink warm diluent liquors. If costive, and but little sickness at the stomach, a dose of jalap or rhubarb may be substituted for the emetic. During the hot fit, 20 to 40 drops of laudanum may be taken with an ounce or an ounce and a half of the saline mixture. See "*Saline Mixture.*" Immediately after the hot fit, take two tea spoonsfull of the bark in a glass of wine or water every hour. On the return of the fit, omit the bark and take warm diluent drinks, (herb tea, &c.) and in the hot fit repeat the laudanum and saline mixture, or some pleasant acidulated liquor, and as soon as the fit terminates take the bark as before.

The above directions are adapted to the *quotidian* or every day ague. In the *tertian* or *quartan*, when the intermissions are long, omit taking the bark till within about eight hours of the fit, and then take it as before directed, which will be preferable to small doses taken at long intervals. Should the bark oppress the stomach or produce nausea, add a few grains of ginger, cinnamon or nutmeg. When it proves purgative add a few drops of laudanum to each dose; when it induces costiveness a few grains of rhubarb. In case the stomach should not bear the bark in substance, take the decoction and Huxham's tincture, which is an elegant preparation. See *Huxham's Tincture, Decoction Bark, &c.*

No. 7. CALOMEL.

This is very efficacious in bad pleurisies; after bleeding, blistering, &c. one or two grains of this medicine may be given every 6 or 8 hours, until the disease abates; unless the looseness or weakness of the patient (both of which it increases) forbid its longer use. Inflammation of the liver, to which persons residing long in the East-Indies, are very liable, should be treated much like pleurisies.

No. 8. CAMPHOR,

Is taken in doses, from 5 to 10 grains, rubbed in a mortar, or some convenient substitute, and made into a bolus, with syrup, &c. or in the form of camphor julep. See "*Camphor Julep*." It is prescribed in fevers, accompanied with debility, especially when accompanied with delirium. In small pox, measles, &c. to favour the eruption, if from any cause it has receded. In mania, melancholia, epilepsy, hysterics, &c. Externally it is used in the form of liniment, to disperse indolent tumours, and the camphorated spirit for removing swellings and bruises, for preventing mortification and removing rheumatic and paralytic affections and chilblains. See "*Camphorated Liniment, Camphorated Spirit*."

No. 9. CREAM OF TARTAR,

A mild, cooling and opening medicine; also useful as a diuretic. In doses of 1 or 2 table spoonfull, it proves an effectual purgative, and in doses of one or two tea spoonfull, mixed with double the quantity of flour of sulphur, and taken in molasses or syrup, is used as an alterative for eruptions on the skin. As a diuretic, in dropsies it may be given dissolved in barley or gum arabic water, to the extent of a table spoonfull a day, or given to the same extent, increasing the quantity in the form of an elec-

tuary, that it may act as a purgative. The following is an agreeable acidulated drink, which may be taken freely in fevers, as a cooling, pleasant beverage. It is called imperial drink. Take one ounce or two table spoonsfull of cream of tartar, upon which pour two quarts of boiling water, then add a slice of lemon, if convenient, and as much sugar as may be necessary to make it pleasant.

No. 10. FLOWERS OF SULPHUR,

An opening and alterative medicine, promotes insensible perspiration and passes through the whole habit; used as a remedy in the itch and other cutaneous diseases, given internally and applied externally.

It is also taken in coughs, catarrhs, asthma and other disorders of the chest. It is probable the benefit derived in these cases is from its effect as a mild aperient. It is often used as a remedy in the piles and many other diseases where aperient medicines are necessary. Its dose as a purgative is two table spoonsfull in honey or molasses; as an aperient (or mildly opening medicine) two tea spoonsfull every day, or twice a day, with an equal or double quantity of cream of tartar.

No. 11. SALTS

Is a mild cooling purgative. In a dose of an ounce or 2 table spoonsfull, it generally operates with sufficient efficacy, and seldom occasions any uneasiness, griping, sickness or other inconveniences: altho' the taste of this salt is extremely disagreeable to some persons, it has been remarked, that it remains better on the stomach, than many other purgatives, especially when taken in small and repeated doses. It is proper in febrile and inflammatory complaints.

No. 12. BASILICON.

This is the most proper digestive for wounds or

ulcers that appear inflamed; the dressing should be applied twice daily; and if the wound is much inflamed, apply a poultice over the dressing; if the ulcer is deep, lay a piece of lint in the hollow and apply the dressing over this; when proud flesh appears use a small quantity of red precipitate at each dressing. This ointment may be applied after a blister.

No. 13. RED PRECIPITATE.

This is used to eat away proud flesh as directed in the preceding article. Allum burned on iron untill it is dry is good for the same purpose.

No. 14. BLUE STONE.

This is good in the same cases as the preceding, and if burnt in the same manner as allum, untill it is white and powdered, is good to sprinkle on a wound to stop blood.

No. 15. SUGAR OF LEAD.

One of these powders may be dissolved in half a pint of soft water. In a variety of local complaints, this is a useful application, in inflammation of the eyes, excoriations, eruptions of the skin, etc. It is applied by wetting a piece of folded linen, and laying it on the part affected. In burns, scalds, bruises and local inflammations it is very efficacious, and may be applied very frequently. The habit should be attended to in these cases, taking care to obviate costiveness by frequent doses of salts, &c.

No. 16. SALTS OF TARTAR.

This is used principally for the saline draught which is prepared as follows. Take of this medicine half a tea spoonfull, lemon juice or vinegar a table spoonfull, mix and after fermentation ceases add of pure water three table spoonsfull and a small lump of sugar; this makes one draught. This is an excel-

lent draught in fevers and when the patient is kept warm and herb tea is used it promotes sweating, and without such treatment, it operates as a diuretic and is therefore useful in dropsy, &c. In slight fevers, attended with heat and thirst, after the operation of gentle purgatives, these draughts may be given every 3 or 4 hours, and they will generally promote a free perspiration and remove the feverish disposition. Also, in case of nausea and vomiting, these draughts are given with good effect. See *Saline Mixture*.

No. 17. CAMOMILE FLOWERS.

Make a tea by pouring a pint of boiling water on a dozen or twenty of these flowers, which may be freely drank in fevers, and to assist the operation of an emetic.

No. 18. MERCURIAL OINTMENT.

To cure the itch this ointment may be used, care being taken to avoid getting cold; rub a little on the inside of the arms, wrist and legs, once a day, for a week or more. Take sulphur freely. This ointment will kill lice, and is good in the venereal disease and liver complaint. See "*Venereal Disease and Liver Complaint*."

No. 19. POWDERED NITRE.

Half a tea spoonfull dissolved in gruel or gum arabic water, taken 2 or 3 times a day, is good in feverish habits. Also for sore throats, take about one third of a tea spoonfull and dissolve it in the mouth and swallow it, three or four times a day.

No. 20. SIMPLE OINTMENT.

This is a cooling ointment for excoriations and slight irritations of the skin; softening and healing to chaps. Also, spread on linen for healing blisters.

No. 21. DOVERS POWDERS.

This is an excellent sudorific or sweating medicine. Each paper contains 15 grains. It is particularly recommended in rheumatism, dropsy, and other complaints, where a free and copious perspiration is required. It is prescribed sometimes in dysentery, &c. with very good effect, in doses of from 3 to 5 grains, repeated every four hours.

No. 22. INJECTION POWDERS.

If in claps the running should continue after the burning is gone; or if there comes on a running without much burning, dissolve one of these powders in half a pint of water, and throw up a little of it with a syringe, three or four times a day.

No. 23. CALOMEL PILLS.

See "*Venereal Disease.*"

No. 24. GUM ARABIC.

This is used as a demulcent in coughs, catarrhs, &c. and is allowed to dissolve in the mouth gradually. In diarrhæa, dysentery, stranguary, &c. its solution, in proportion of two table spoonsfull to a quart, or three pints of warm water or barley water, is drank freely.

No. 25. ANTIMONIAL WINE.

This preparation in doses of from 20 to 60 drops is given to promote perspiration in fevers and colds; from 1 to 2 table spoonsfull it proves emetic, but is rather uncertain in its operation, therefore not so safe for general use as tartar emetic or ipecac.

No. 26. ELIXIR OF VITRIOL,

An excellent tonic in weakness of the stomach, loss of appetite, and impaired state of the constitution; particularly where it is from intemperance or other irregularities, and is attended with slow fever

and sometimes immoderate perspiration. It is in general taken with the bark or other tonic medicines, in doses from 10 to 30 drops, several times a day. In typhus, malignant and putrid fevers, it is sometimes prescribed with advantage.

No. 27. ETHER.

This is an excellent antispasmodic and stimulant, taken in doses, from 20 to 60 drops, in a wine glass of cold water, quickly swallowed and repeated occasionally, in paroxysms of asthma, flatulences and convulsive attacks.

No. 28. ESSENCE OF PEPPERMINT.

This is a warm, pungent stomachic and carminative. Dose from 20 to 40 drops, on sugar or in water. It is of great use to relieve nausea, or sickness at the stomach, pain, or severe griping; and as a remedy in flatulence, cramps of the stomach, cholic, languors, and in some hysteric complaints.

No. 29. LAUDANUM.

This medicine is taken in doses from 20 to 30 drops, in cases of severe pain from injuries, cramps, or spasms. In cholic after evacuations, or combined with castor oil or other laxatives. In urgent cases of spasms, &c. the dose may be repeated or increased. Observe to be very careful in its use, as too large a dose might be attended with fatal consequences.

No. 30. OLIVE OIL,

Used frequently with good success in slight burns, chaps and excoriations; also to make "*Volatile Liniment*," which see.

No. 31. PAREGORIC.

This is a very useful medicine to allay and soothe the irritation which occasions frequent coughing; af-

fords relief in asthmatic complaints and disorders of the chest. Dose from 1 to 2 tea spoonsfull, taken at bed time, it in general procures rest. It is also given with syrup of squills, in equal proportions, to the amount of a table spoonfull, taken occasionally, to promote expectoration.

No. 32. SPIRITS OF HARTSHORN.

Proper to be held to the nose, in faintings and fits. 15 or 20 drops may also be taken in a little water or herb tea, and the temples rubbed with strong vinegar. Externally applied, it is said to cure the bite or sting of venomous insects, as wasps, bees, gnats, bugs, &c. It is also mixed with oil to form a liniment. See "*Volatile Liniment.*"

No. 33. SWEET SPIRITS OF NITRE,

Is an excellent cooling medicine in feverish indisposition; it assuages thirst, promotes perspiration and other salutary evacuations. Dose from 20 to 40 drops. It also relieves flatulence, taken in spearmint or peppermint water.

No. 34. CASTOR OIL

This is a mild and useful purgative in cases where irritation should be avoided. It in general produces its effects without griping, and is a safe and efficacious remedy in pain and constipation of the bowels, cholic, and other disorders where acid purgatives are improper. Dose from 1 to 2 table spoonsfull, repeated in 2 or 3 hours when the first dose does not operate.

No. 35 SYRUP OF SQUILLS,

Is chiefly used in coughs where expectoration is difficult. Dose 1 or 2 tea spoonsfull, repeated as often as may be necessary.

No. 36. HUXHAM'S TINCTURE OF BARK,

Is an elegant preparation as a stimulant and res-

torative. It is taken in doses of 2 or 3 tea spoonsfull; and in intermittents, when the stomach cannot bear the bark in substance, this is sometimes substituted, but from the great proportion of spirit cannot be taken in sufficient large doses for the bark to exert its peculiar virtues; it may be taken to the extent of half an ounce every 3 or 4 hours, and at intervals the decoction. It is a very pleasant and efficacious remedy in indigestion and in convalescence. It gives tone to the stomach and digestive powers, and strengthens the system. The Elixir Vitriol is sometimes conjoined with it. See "*Elixir Vitriol*."

No. 37. TINCTURE OF MYRRH,

Is taken internally to warm and strengthen the habit; it promotes the secretions and opens obstructions. Dose from 15 to 40 drops. It is most commonly used externally for cleansing and sweetening the teeth, and strengthening the gums; a few drops to be mixed in a little water and used with a soft brush occasionally.

No. 38. TINCTURE OF GUAIACUM.

This is a warm stimulant and strengthens the stomach and promotes the secretions. It is considered an efficacious remedy in chronic rheumatism and other pains. Dose 1 or 2 tea spoonsfull every morning and evening.

No. 39. BALSAM COPAVI.

It promotes urine, cleans and heals the urinary passages, is beneficial in gleet, &c. Dose 20 or 30 drops, twice a day, mixed with sugar or water.

No. 40. BARLEY.

Pour a quart of water on 2 large spoonsfull of barley, boil away one third of it, let it cool, and strain it, and it may be freely used as a refreshing and nourishing drink in fevers, &c.

No. 41. SNAKE ROOT.

Put a small lock in a tea-pot, and fill it with boiling water, let it steep ten minutes, and it will be fit for use. A cup full of this tea may be drank every 2 or 3 hours during a slow, nervous fever, and in the fever and ague.

No. 42. POUNDED MUSTARD SEED.**No. 43. POUNDED FLAX SEED.****No. 44. LINT,**

Leather, Lancet, Knife, Syringe, Glyster-pipe, Bougies, Needle.

**APPENDIX.*****Decoction of Bark.***

To an ounce or about 4 table spoonsfull of bark, add one and a half pints of water ; boil slowly in a covered vessel ten minutes ; strain while hot and set it by to cool. The dose is from half to a whole wine glass full, repeated occasionally, or at intervals, with Huxham's Tincture. It will not keep long, and should be made fresh every day.

Infusion of Bark.

Take the same quantity of bark as in the preceding article ; add a pint of water and a gill of brandy ; let them stand for 24 hours and pour off the pure liquor. This keeps better than the decoction, and is an elegant form of exhibiting the bark, when the sto-

mach is weak and delicate. It is used principally in indigestion, in doses of a wine glass full, twice or thrice a day.

Camphor Julep.

Take of camphor a piece twice as large as a pea; brandy, 8 or 10 drops; a lump of sugar, twice as large as a nutmeg; boiling water, half a pint; rub the camphor in a mortar, or some convenient substitute, with the spirit, then put in the sugar, lastly add a little of the water and rub, then add the rest of the water by degrees; let it cool and then strain through linen. The liquor may be taken in doses from 1 to 3 table spoonsfull every 3 or 4 hours. See "*Camphor.*"

Camphorated Spirit.

Take of camphor a piece twice as large as a walnut, strong spirit half a pint, mix them together that the camphor may be dissolved. This is for external application. See "*Camphor.*"

Camphorated Liniment.

Take of olive oil half a gill, a piece of camphor as large as a walnut, rub them together until the camphor is dissolved. This is an excellent application to rheumatic or other local pains, and to bruises, swellings, &c. See "*Camphor.*"

Saline Mixture.

Take of salt of tartar a tea spoonful, essence of peppermint five drops, water a wine glass full, sugar a table spoonful; mix them together. A table spoonful of this solution, with the same quantity of lemon juice or good vinegar, makes an agreeable dose, and taken at the instant of adding the acid, while it is fermenting, it is more efficacious in relieving nausea and vomiting.

Volatile Liniment.

Take of spirits of hartshorn one part, olive oil three parts ; mix them together. This liniment, applied to the throat and neck with a piece of flannel over it, is very efficacious in relieving soreness and inflammation in these parts. It is also a good application for rheumatic and other pains.

Tar Water.

Take of tar one pint, water one gallon ; boil them together fifteen minutes, frequently stirring them ; afterwards pour off the water for use. This is a valuable application for the piles.

Mustard Poultice.

Take some pounded bread with a small proportion of pounded flax seed ; boil ten or fifteen minutes, and spread it on rags nearly an inch thick, to cover the soles of the feet, then sprinkle on some powdered mustard seed, and apply as warm as the patient can bear.

Poultices for Sores and Inflammations.

Take of Indian meal or pounded bread and pounded flax seed equal parts, boil them together 15 or 20 minutes, and spread the mixture more than half an inch thick on rags and apply them warm. They should be renewed every 3 or 4 hours. Poultices may be made likewise of oat or Indian meal, rice or peas or onions, and in swellings and inflammations white beans and turnips are very good.

Sweats.

Sage and green or bohea tea, mixed and drank freely, are good to bring on a sweat ; also catmint, saffron, mullen, &c. In general, sweats are best

procured by drinking plentifully of weak and warm drinks; they ought to be continued a considerable length of time, and not be checked too suddenly, and care taken after them of catching cold.

Toast Water

Is made by steeping slices of soft fresh bread in water, first toasting the bread till browned thoroughly, and then putting it into the water while hot. If soft bread cannot be had, the hard kind must answer.

Fever and Ague.

For symptoms and treatment of this disease see *Peruvian Bark*, No. 6.

Remittent or Mixed Fever.

This disease differs from fever and ague in that in the present disease the fits do not regularly intermit, but there is an abatement between the fits and an irregularity in the time of their recurrence. Its symptoms vary according to the situation and constitution of the patient, the season of the year, and many other circumstances. It should be treated according to its predominant symptoms, or in the same way as that fever is treated to which this at the time bears the nearest resemblance. At its commencement take an emetic of ipecac; after this it will be necessary to move the bowels by means of cream of tartar or small doses of salts. If frequent vomiting prevail, a large blister may be applied over the stomach. Where much heat of the skin exists, sponge the body with cold water and vinegar. The patient may drink freely of toast water, lemonade, or tamarind water, and the bowels may be moved daily with cream of tartar. The food should be of

the lightest and most agreeable kind. In a few days this treatment will either subdue the disease, or convert it into a regular intermittent, in which case proceed as directed under the head of Peruvian Bark, No. 6. In hot climates, however, it will be necessary to give the bark, whenever there is a slight remission or abatement of the fever, without waiting for a complete intermission.

The Low Typhus, or Slow Nervous Fever

Commences slowly and imperceptibly, with general languor, dejection of mind—loss of appetite—alternate chills and flushes—dulness and confusion of thought. Then succeeds giddiness and pain in the head, with aching pains over the whole body—nausea—frequent weak and often intermitting pulse. At first the tongue is moist, but afterwards becomes dry, brown and tremulous; there is a little thirst, and the urine pale; the heat and inflammation increase; the urine is higher coloured;—sometimes diarrhea and immediate sweating ensue. Commence by giving one of the Ipecac powders with about five grains of calomel, mixed in molasses or ~~lycop~~. If this does not operate, give some other mild purgative, and repeat it as often as there is any tendency to costiveness. If after three days the patient is not sensibly better, put blisters to the legs, and poultices to the soles of the feet. If after this there be much stupor, shave and blister the head. The diet should be light, and the drink toast water, lemonade, wine and water, or cider. With a view to promote perspirations and induce sleep, give a Dovers powder, No. 21, every evening, and have warm poultices renewed to his feet. During the day-time, give the following drops:—take spirits of nitre and antimonial wine equal parts:

Syrup

mix them, and give two tea spoonsful every three hours in toast water.

The foregoing directions will furnish a general idea of the treatment of all fevers, where medical advice cannot be obtained, and it may be said that in almost if not quite all fevers, pukes are good, and also purges of salts and calomel, &c. if the fever runs high. The patient should not be allowed hearty food, but may take biscuits soaked to a pap, and some souring put in, then sweetened to his palate—water-gruel is good and nourishing; tart fruits are good for food and drink, and help to keep the fever from running into a putrid state; lemonade is good, also oranges, limes, lemons and tamarinds; drinks made of vinegar, where acid fruits cannot be procured, and often wetting the face, hands and feet, with vinegar or other acids, are highly recommended; also bathing the feet often in warm water, and applying poultices made of flour or bread soaked in vinegar, with a spoonful of mustard-seed mixed in, to the hollow of the feet. Blisters are often very necessary.

Pleurisy

Commonly commences with the usual symptoms of fever, accompanied or succeeded by a sense of weight, and afterwards pain in the chest. This begins in one side, ordinarily about the sixth or seventh rib, from which it shoots towards the breast bone and shoulder blade. The breathing is short and difficult, and the pain is increased on drawing in the breath. There is a constant inclination to cough, but every effort is interrupted by the pain it occasions, in consequence of which, matter collects in the air passages, and causes a sort of wheezing called rattles.

The great remedies in this disease are bleeding,

barley, flour, gruel, &c. and sweet or slightly acid fruits. This course is to be pursued as long as there is much fever, or until the pustules are filled and begin to turn yellow; the patient may then return to a nutritious diet, and take tonics, such as decoction of bark, Huxham's tincture and elixir of vitriol.

Measles.

Abstain from animal food and spirituous liquors; adhere strictly to a low unseasoned diet; keep in a moderately cool atmosphere, and preserve a loose state of the bowels by taking castor oil or cream of tartar.

The Scurvy,

Which is known by bad breath, loosened teeth, weariness, &c. requires warm clothing, wine, vegetables and fruit, such as oranges, lemons, tamarinds, apples, cocoa-nuts, onions, cabbages, and raw potatoes; malt tea, malt and spruce beer, cider, &c. 15 or 20 drops of elixir vitriol may be taken now and then in a glass of wine and water, and the use of spirits must be avoided. A milk diet would be very good if attainable, and an abstinence from salted and smoke-dried provisions. Diseased gums are to be washed with elixir vitriol, so far diluted as to be agreeable to the taste, or with decoction of bark or allum water. Costiveness should be avoided by taking a solution of cream of tartar frequently. To prevent the scurvy, particular care ought to be taken to avoid the use of fat or slushy food; for that reason, peas or beans may be boiled without allowing pork or other fat meat to be boiled with them.—They may be salted so as to be palatable; and the like care ought to be taken of soups. Free exercise should be taken, by walking the decks, &c. in

the open air, when there is no other employment to keep the men from below. Scorbutic ulcers may be dressed with raw potatoes soaked and made into a poultice with vinegar.

Spitting of Blood from the Lungs.

Give two or three tea spoonsful of common salt or 15 or 20 grains of allum, to stop the bleeding for a short time. Bleed from the arm on the first attack, and repeat it when the pulse is hard, and other symptoms of inflammation, if the quantity of blood lost is not already very great. Open the bowels with salts or cream of tartar. Ten drops of elixir vitriol may now be taken in a glass of water every three hours; also draughts of cold water with lemon juice. Avoid heat, hacking, coughing, and bodily exertion. Use a light vegetable diet.

Violent Coughs.

Open the bowels with salts or sulphur with cream of tartar; then use paregoric, as directed No. 31. Emetics are very effectual remedies for a cough, and one alone is often sufficient to remove it, without the aid of other medicines. In long continued coughs spread a plaster of common ship pitch, and sprinkle over it about half of one of the emetic powders No. 1, and apply it over the breast bone, and renew it once a fortnight. A Dovers powder No. 21, may be taken on going to bed, and warm drinks.

Wear flannel next the skin, avoid exposure to changes of weather, abstain from ardent spirits and all strong stimulants.

Liver Disease

Is generally known by the following symptoms: a high fever, difficulty of breathing, a violent pain in

the right side, upon the region of the liver ; a pain in the right shoulder is also a frequent attendant on this disease. On the first attack, the patient should lose from half a pint to a pint of blood, then immediately apply a blister over the seat of the pain, as large as the whole hand ; at the same time take a tea spoonful of powdered nitre, No. 19, in a cup of tea or barley water, every hour or two ; and every night or morning take a calomel pill No. 23, unless they should prove too purgative. It is also proper, as soon as the soreness of the blister will permit, to rub in on the side a piece of mercurial ointment, of the size of a nutmeg, once or twice a day, until a gentle salivation be kept up, for 10 or 15 days. If the salivation is violent, omit using the pills and ointment for a few days, and give a little flour of sulphur, night and morning, to keep the bowels open. If the mercury should be too purgative, give 15 or 20 drops of laudanum, once or twice a day, as may be necessary. If the patient should be very weak, give bark with the mercury.

Lock Jaw.

Give opium in large quantities, as two tea spoonful of the tincture (laudanum) every half hour. When the patient can no longer swallow, inject laudanum, a table spoonful in warm water, every hour, and let it be retained as long as possible.

With the first dose of laudanum give 10 grains of calomel, and follow it every six hours by a dose of 5 grains, till the mouth is affected. Use warm and cold bathing successively. If the disease proceed from a wound, enlarge it pretty extensively, and pour into it hot spirits of turpentine, or burn the wound with an iron brought to a white heat.

Rheumatism.

Rub the part affected with spirits of camphire or volatile liniment, and wrap in warm flannel. A plaster of common pitch, sprinkled over with a little of the emetic powder, No. 1, and applied to the part, will be very serviceable. Take two or three tea-spoonsful of tincture of guaiacum in wine or gruel three or four times a day. To relieve pain and promote sleep, take a Dovers powder on turning in.

Itch.

Use sulphur internally and externally; rub the parts with an ointment made of equal parts of sulphur and hog's fat or butter rubbed together, every night. Keep the bowels open with sulphur, and observe cleanliness.

In the Clap,

It is necessary to abstain from the use of ardent spirits, and to avoid as much as possible violent exercise, and salt and high seasoned provisions; avoid exposure to the wet and cold as much as possible. With these precautions, and strict attention to these directions, if the case be recent, the patient may in a short time be effectually cured. A clap generally makes its appearance from two to five days after it is contracted. The first symptoms are a slight itching, which is followed by a slight twinging pain, and soon after some scalding of the urine at the end of the penis; the running generally follows in a few days, and the above symptoms increase, and chor-dee frequently follows in a few days, if nothing is done to mitigate the complaint. After a person has been connected with a suspicious woman, and these symptoms follow, take a pill, No. 23, every night, make free use of gum-arabic or flaxseed tea for constant drink; take a powder of sugar of lead, No. 15, dissolve in half a pint of water, wash the end of the

penis five or six times a day ; continue this course for four or five days, or until the inflammatory symptoms have abated. During the inflammatory stage, use injections of flaxseed tea, new milk or barley-water, blood warm, as often as every two or three hours, and keep the bowels open with salts or cream of tartar. If chordee be troublesome, rub a little mercurial ointment externally upon the under side of the penis twice a day, or apply rags wet with a solution of sugar of lead. With this treatment the inflammation will generally be subdued in a few days ; after which, take the injection powders, No. 22, and use as there directed, or instead thereof take elixir vitriol, 12 drops, water 1 pint, and inject. These injections should be used cold, every three or four hours ; if employed before inflammation be subdued, they are apt to cause a swelling of the testicles. By this mode of treatment, a simple clap will generally be speedily cured, yet sometimes in consequence of neglect, ill treatment or irregular habits, they are very obstinate, as a gleet will remain—for this, take balsam copavi, No. 39, 20 drops, and spirits of nitre, No. 33, a tea spoonful in a wine-glass of water, three times a day—use the injections made from the powders, No. 22, of such strength only, as to irritate the part in a slight degree ; use them four times a day, and continue many days after the running has ceased ; cold water or ice should be applied near the seat of the affection, night and morning. It frequently happens in the clap, and likewise in the pox, that there is much inflammation, and sometimes the foreskin is so inflamed and swollen, that it will not pass back, and it sometimes gets back of the glands penis, and becomes so inflamed and swollen that it cannot pass forward. In these cases, where the inflammatory symptoms run high, it will be necessary to bleed, and a dose of salts should be taken every other day ;

dissolve a tea spoonful of powdered nitre, No. 19, in a tumbler of flaxseed or gum-arabic tea, let it be taken two or three times a day ; warm poultices made of flaxseed and pounded bread and solution of sugar of lead should be applied to the part ; occasional attempts should be made to get the skin to its proper place ; a solution of sugar of lead made with vinegar, and rags wet with it, should be frequently applied. If all these means fail, the skin should be slit with a sharp instrument, so as to bring it into its proper place, and the wound poulticed for two or three days, and afterwards dressed with lint and simple ointment.

Swelled Testicles

Is a complaint which is frequently attendant in a clap as well as in the pox. When it is occasioned by a sudden suppression of the running, warm fomentations applied to the penis, such as warm milk, flaxseed tea, kept constantly applied, and injections of these, as well as warm sweet oil, will generally bring on the running, and relieve the inflammation and swelling. Should this not succeed, a solution of sugar of lead should be kept constantly applied with a cloth wet with it, or a poultice made as before directed. A very good local application is Glauber salts, laid on the part in a small bag, and frequently moistened with cold water. The bowels should be moved with a dose of salts, and afterwards, if there is much pain, give 40 drops of laudanum, and repeat it occasionally if the pain is severe. If there is much inflammation and pain, bleed from the arm nearly or quite a pint. The testicles, during the inflammation and swelling, should always be kept tied up in a bag made of flannel, if to be had ; and keep in bed, and confine to a spare diet. Steaming the testicles over warm vinegar will generally give much relief, and may be done

very often. After the pain and inflammation have subsided, if there remain an obstinate hardness of the testicles, rub over them a small piece of mercurial ointment, twice or thrice a day. In all cases of clap strict attention ought to be paid to cleanliness; the penis should be washed every day, a number of times, in milk and water, or water. Be very cautious not to tie any thing about the penis which will in the least obstruct a free circulation. Swelled testicles are often produced in this way.

Stricture

Sometimes happens in a clap, occasioned by great pain and inflammation, or some irregularity in the habits of the patient; and sometimes causes a total suppression of urine. In this case take a bougie, oil it with olive oil, carefully introduce it into the yard, slightly curve it, and carefully pass it up the yard, until it enters the bladder, let it remain about half an hour; on withdrawing it, the urine will generally flow freely. Repeat the use of it again if necessary. Whenever the stricture should happen, after obtaining a discharge of urine, throw up sweet oil 5 or 6 times a day.

Pox

Makes its appearance in various parts of the body, and in various forms; some of the principal are chancres about the glands penis, buboes in the groin, ulcers in the throat, about the legs and various parts of the body, carious bones, venereal blotches on the skin, of a copper colour; venereal nodes, or enlargement of the bones, venereal warts, ulcers in the nose, violent inflammation, which sometimes ends in a total loss of sight. When any of the above symptoms appear, it will be necessary to take mercury enough to produce a sore mouth. It may be used either externally, by rubbing the mercurial ointment upon the inside of the thigh, which is decidedly the best and most secure way; or internally by the use

of calomel pills, one at night and morning. In obstinate cases it may be well to use both pills and ointment at the same time. The ointment is to be applied in quantity equal to the bulk of a nutmeg, rubbed on the inside of the thighs for ten or fifteen minutes, every morning and evening, before a moderate fire. As some constitutions require but a small quantity of mercury to excite a stronger mercurial action than is necessary, it will be advisable to begin with the unction alone, and if it produce no effect on the mouth within three or four days, to have recourse to the pills as above directed. When it is found very difficult to produce the desired effect, the warm bath is serviceable. The only apparent effect wanted from the mercury, is a copperish taste and clamminess in the mouth, and fetor of the breath, with perhaps a little uneasiness of the gums. When these appear, its quantity should be diminished and so regulated as merely to continue the symptoms with as much uniformity as possible, till the chancres are healed, and for at least four or five days longer. If the pills produce purging, take a few drops of laudanum with each dose. In case of chancres that are obstinate, dissolve a small piece of blue stone in a little water, and touch them with that once a day. If this does not effect a cure, take a little basilicon salve, mix with it real precipitate enough to make it quite red; dress twice a day with this spread on a piece of rag or lint, and apply it immediately to the sores. All obstinate venereal ulcers are to be treated in the same way as chancres. In case of bubo or hard swelling in the groin, while taking the calomel pills, rub a small piece of mercurial ointment, twice or three times a day, upon the swelling and the inside of the thigh as low down as the knee. Subdue the inflammation early, before matter has formed by purgatives of salts or seawater, by cold applications to the

bubo, as glauber salts, laid on in a small bag, and frequently moistened with cold water. Subsist on a light diet, as broths, gruel, sage, barley, rice, puddings, &c. Should the swelling not go off in the course of two or three weeks, but become hard and painful, it will be necessary to poultice it, and endeavour to bring it to a head. After it becomes perfectly soft, and the matter is felt to fluctuate in the tumour, and it is pointed, take the lancet and lay it open, so that the matter may be discharged; lay a little lint over the orifice, and poultice it until it subsides, then dress with basilicon salve. Should the sore be foul, and not heal kindly, mix red precipitate with the salve, and dress with that.

Venereal warts are sometimes very troublesome. When they make their first appearance, touch them once or twice a day with blue stone, and mix a large proportion of red precipitate with basilicon salve; spread it upon a little lint or rag, and apply it directly to the wart; dress once a day. In venereal sore throat, the principal dependence is on the exhibition of mercury internally. After the mercury has been given some time, and the ulcers do not heal, make a strong decoction of white oak bark, or if that cannot be obtained, of the bark No. 6, and let the patient gargle his throat often with that.—Should the ulcers be high edged and foul, dissolve a small piece of blue stone in a little water; make a swab by winding tow round the end of a stick, dip it into this solution, and touch the ulcers once or twice a day. The principal dependence in the cure of venereal nodes or enlarged bones, is likewise to be placed on the internal use of mercury. It should be continued until the mouth becomes sore, and a tenderness of the gums should be kept up for two or three weeks. Where there is much pain and restlessness during the night, give 40 drops of laudanum. It often happens that after a person has had the venereal disease several times, that there

appears a troublesome eruption upon the foreskin and glands penis. For this, take a tea spoonful of sugar of lead, and the same quantity of calomel ; add half a pint of soft water, shake it thoroughly every time of using it, and wash four times a day. This wash, used once or twice a day, assists much in the cure of chancres. Venereal ulcers in the nose are to be treated much the same way as venereal sore throat. If it does not yield to the use of mercury till the mouth becomes sore, which should be kept so for two weeks, inject into the nose the solution of sugar of lead and calomel twice a day. In all the above cases, after the use of mercury, if there is much debility, the bark No. 6 should be taken three or four times a day, until appetite and strength returns.

Bones Out of Joint.

JAW.

If the jaw is out of joint, the operator must put linen cloths round his thumbs ; then put them in the patient's mouth on the joints, and push down the ends of the bone at the same time with his fingers under his chin, pull a little forwards so as to open the joints, then lift it into its place.

NECK.

If the neck is out of joint, the operator must immediately place his knees against the patient's shoulders, and pull his head upwards, so as to bring the bone into its place.

SHOULDER.

If the shoulder is out of joint, a rope may be stretched on a level, or a board be set edge upwards, just so high as the patient can stand up and lay his arm over it ; let it come close to his body ; let the operator take hold of his arm, and pull it forward, and bear down ; let the patient settle downwards at the same time, and it will generally go into its place : or the end of a board may be hollow-

ed out like part of a circle, so as to lay to the body under his arm; then his arm lifted and extended; the arm, hand, and wrist, may be lashed fast to the board—then bear it gently down, and it will lift the joint into its place. These directions suppose the bone to have fallen below the joint, which is generally the case; but if otherwise, that and almost all other bones out of joint, or broken, must be set in the common form, by steadying the body and pulling at the limb, until it is so far extended as to replace the joints or fractures.

ELBOW.

Extension is to be made by assistants pulling gradually in opposite directions, while the operator returns the bones into their proper place. Afterwards the arm must be bent and suspended for some time with a sling about the neck. Proceed in the same manner, in case of disjoined wrists or fingers.

THIGH.

When the thigh-bone is out of joint, the patient must be laid on his back, and fastened down; extension must be made by means of slings, fixed about the bottom of the thigh, a little above the knee. While the extension is making, push the head of the bone outward till it enters the socket. If the dislocation is outward, lay the person on his face, and during the extension, push the head of the bone inward.

KNEE JOINT.

Extension is to be made upwards by the thigh, and downwards by the leg, and the bones replaced by pressure with the hand. So likewise for the ankle joint.

Fractures

Should be treated pretty much in the same way as dislocations. When the bones are put in their proper place, carefully bathe the limb with brandy and vinegar, or brandy; then pass a flannel bandage a number of times round the limb, five inches

above and five below the fracture ; place upon the bandage four splints 10 or 12 inches long, covered with tow, at equal distance from each other, securing them with a string ; bathe it frequently through the bandage with brandy, or sugar of lead water, and should it swell so as to make the bandage too tight, loosen it occasionally as may be necessary.

Cases which most strongly require Bleeding

Are violent falls or bruises, especially when the head or breast is much affected ; in pleurisy fever, likewise. Bleeding is oftentimes advantageous in other inflammatory fevers. As the loss of blood has a very debilitating effect, it ought to be avoided in all cases attended with much weakness. In bleeding, tie a garter moderately tight round the arm, two inches above the elbow ; after the veins have filled, it is generally best to open the one that appears largest. The arteries, which are known by their pulsation, lie below some of the veins, and ought carefully to be avoided. If you feel carefully in the bend of the arm, rather nearest the under side, you can discover the beating, and will endeavour of course not to open a vein directly over it. After bleeding, put a little lint on the opening, and bind it up with any soft bandage.

Wounds.

In bad wounds, there is often a profuse bleeding, which requires the first and most particular attention. The application of dry lint and a bandage will often succeed, but if an artery of any considerable size is injured, and the blood spirts out largely, you must form some tight compression between the wound and the trunk of the body or heart, which will stop the discharge, till you can find the bleeding, and secure it with your needle. If it be an arm or a leg that is wounded or taken off, take a strong handkerchief or large cord, and tie it moder-

ately tight some way above the wound ; if the injury is below the knee or elbow, it will be best to fix the cord two or three inches above the knee or elbow, and put a round short piece of wood beneath the cord ; by turning this stick round, you tighten the cord till it stops the blood ; let some one hold the stick in this position, till you wipe the blood from the wound ; then slack the cord till the blood spirits out, at which time fix your eye on the vessel ; order the cord again tightened, and keep sight of the vessel, till you pass your crooked needle along side of the vessel, about a quarter of an inch deep, and draw the thread half through ; then enter the needle near where it came out, and pass it up the other side of the blood-vessel, so that the point may come out near where you entered it ; then draw the thread through, and tie it tight, and it will stop the bleeding of that vessel ; proceed in like manner for others ; then take off the cord and dress the wound with lint, bandage, &c. After the first dressing, you had better let the wound go for three or four days before opening it, after which it may be dressed every one or two days. If the discharge of matter be considerable, put a little lint over the wound, and over that a plaster of basilicon, but when there is little or no discharge of matter, apply simple ointment. If any wound, bruise or swelling, grows painful, turns purple or dark coloured, and small blisters arise on or near it, of a purple, dark or yellow colour, then there is danger of a gangrene, to prevent which let the part be scarified or pricked in several places with a lancet, and the scars dressed with basilicon. It may be wet with vinegar, brine or sea salt. A cloth wet with vinegar, and some bark, No. 6, sprinkled in, may be put on it ; also the bark must be given inwardly, as directed in fevers and agues. Swellings ought to be poulticed, and when they grow soft, open and dress them with basilicon,

and continue the poultice some time over the salve.

Of Persons Apparently Drowned.

When a person has remained more than twenty minutes under water, the prospect of his recovery is small; but we should not too soon resign the unhappy object to his fate, but try every method for his relief, as there are many well attested instances of the recovery of persons to life and health, who have been taken out of the water apparently dead, and remained so a considerable time, without showing any signs of life. In attempting to recover persons apparently drowned, the principal intention to be pursued is, to restore natural warmth, upon which all the vital functions depend, and to excite these functions by the application of stimulants. First strip him of his wet clothes, and dry him well; when he is dried, lay him between two or three hot blankets, and renew them as they grow cold. Rub him constantly with salt, warm ashes or coarse dry cloths, and rub on his wrists and ankles spirits of hartshorn, No. 32; and frequently apply the same to his nose. You may likewise apply bottles or bladders filled with hot water to his feet and armpits. While these external means of restoring heat to the body are going on, you must inflate the lungs as soon as possible with a pair of bellows, by inserting the pipe into one nostril, while the other nostril and mouth are kept closed, and blowing forcibly; or for want of bellows, you may use a common glyster-pipe, or in case of necessity, a common tobacco-pipe or quill. Some person should blow through the pipe into one nostril, while the other and mouth are closed as before. When the lungs are full, press upon the breast, and force the air out again, and then blow as before. Repeat this process for half an hour or more. In addition to this method, you may dip a blanket into boiling water, wring it as dry as possible, and wrap the person in it. Repeat this every

15 or 20 minutes for two hours or more. These means ought to be continued for two or three hours at least, even if no signs of life appear. When signs of returning life are apparent, the frictions must be continued, but more gently; when the patient can swallow, he must take some warm spirits; when he is pretty well recovered, put him into bed in blankets, and give some warm spirits; if his feet should be cold, wrap them up in warm flannels.

Cleanliness—Wet and Damp Clothes.

In order to prevent fevers, scurvies, and in a word a great part of the diseases that sailors are subject to, particular attention ought to be paid to cleanliness, and to avoid wearing or lying down with damp or wet clothes on, and also the intemperate use of spirituous liquors. Masters ought to have strict regard to their sailors on passing from temperate into tropical climates, especially on approaching the land, by not permitting the men in watering parties, &c. to keep on shore without safe shelter, as they are thereby much exposed to the fall of heavy dews, which endanger their health. It is a good practice to evacuate well by purgatives on such a change; and if the men are in very high health, blood-letting has been practised with the happiest result.

As these directions are mostly calculated for masters of vessels, while at sea, it behoves every one on arriving in port, should any of his men be sick, to call a physician. And as there is perhaps no subject more difficult to comprehend than medicine in its various branches, let them be careful not to be imposed upon by an *ignorant pretender*. Masters of merchant vessels cannot do better than to obtain a copy of the "Sailor's Physician," by Dr. Usher Parsons, a work which is calculated to be of more essential benefit to Sailors than any other medical directions extant. "If the commanders of vessels make it their study as it is their duty to understand, so far as they are capable, its contents, there can be no doubt they might arrive at tolerably correct ideas of the nature and treatment of those diseases to which Seamen are more particularly subject. At any rate, they cannot fail of acquiring much very valuable information from the latter part of this volume, with respect to the prevention of diseases."—*N. Eng. Medical Journal*.

JONATHAN WEBB,

APOTHECARY.....SALEM,

Keeps constantly for sale,

A GENUINE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF


**DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-
STUFFS, SURGEONS' INSTRU-
MENTS & PERFUMERY.**

ALSO,


Patent Medicines;

and a variety of

FANCY ARTICLES.

 **MEDICINE CHESTS**, of all sizes, for Ves-
sels and Families, constantly on hand, put up, or
replenished at short notice.

* * Physicians' Prescriptions carefully attend-
ed to, and every article delivered strictly conforma-
ble to order, and of the first quality, with labels.

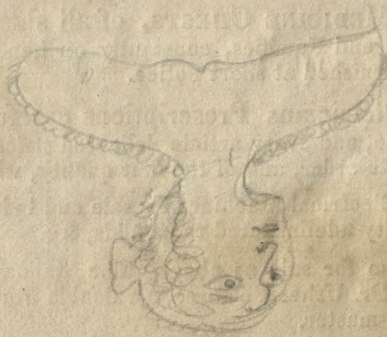
 **Electrical Machines** for sale and to let, and Elec-
tricity administered to invalids, &c.

†† Also for sale as above—The Sailors' Physician,
by Dr. Usher Parsons; a valuable work for every
ship-master.

28 1/4 E. 338 miles dist to
Cape Clear Dec 30/1851

1844
George Town

Edward Zimmern



2013.62.7

56
57

65

8401

44-52

69

4-9

69

000

6-01

9-46

9
47 45 (M)

21
8

6-01

9-46

251

30
4
74.6

11
385
29
1460
100
6760
14
48.00